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## Select Boetry.

From the N. Y. Tribune. LABOR-AN ODE.

BY G. W. BUNGAT.

Toil swings the ax, and forests bow ; . The seeds break out in radiant bloom; Rich harvests smile behind the plow And cities closter round the loom; Where towering domes and tapering spires Adorn the vale and crown the hill, Stout Labor lights its beacon fires And plumes with smoke the forge and mill

The mouarch oak, the woodland's pride, Whose trunk is seamed with lightning

Toil launches on the restless tide, And there unrolls the flag of stars:
The engine with its lungs of flame,
And ribs of brass and joints of steel,
From Labor's plastic fingers came, With sobbing valve and whirring wheel

Tis Labor works the magic press,
And turns the crank in hives of toil,
And beacons angels down to bless
Industrious hands on sea and soil. Here sunbrowned toil, with shining spade, Links take to take with saver ties, S.rung thick with patters of trade And .emp.es towering to the skies.

## From the Missouri Democrat. MOB LAW IN KANLAS.

Further Enormities of Stringfellow & Co.

We give a large space in our columns this morning to the communications from our Kansas, correspondent. and an interesting document from Mr. Pardee Butler, a peaceable citizeu, who has been driven from Kausas by the Atchison Know-Nothings. This document gives a most painful picture of the utter imbecility of the constituted authorities of that unfortunate territory, and the insecurity of the lives and property of such persons as do not succumb to the terrible despotism of mob dictation, and he wishes of the nullifiers. It appears that the slightest suspicion against an individual, particularly it he have a good land claim, is sufficient to render his further residence among them danger-

## Letter from Butler.

Mr. Editor: Dear sir:- I must ask your indulgence while I lay a few facts before your readers. The Squatter Sovereign is published at Atchison, Kansas territory, by J. H. Stringfellow and R. S. Kelley. The following editorial appeared in that/ paper, under date of July 31st:

"SLAVERY IN KANSAS .-- We receive letters by nearly every mail, asking our opinion as regards the security of slave property in Kansas territory. We can truly answer, that no territory in Uncle Sam's dominion can be found where the slave can be made more secure, or his work command a higher price.

"Kansas is adapted to slave labor, as all can testify who have experimented in the matter. Our slave population is gradually increasing, by the arrival of emigrants and settlers from the slave States, who, having an eye to making a fortune, have wisely concluded to secure a farm in Kausas, and stock it well with valuable slaves. There are nearly one hundred slaves in this immediate neighborhood, and we have yet the first case of one's escaping to record. Situated as Missouri is, being surrounded by free States, we would advise the removal of negroes from the frontier counties to Kansas, where they are comparatively safe. Abolitionists too well know the character of the Kansas squatter to attempt to carry out the nefarious schemes of the underground railroad companies."

In reference to this document, I make but two remarks. In the first place, Mr. Kelley has exaggerated the number of "slaves in the immediate vicinity of Atchison." In the second place, in reference to the security of slave property in and about Atchison, this is a correct statement of facts. "The character of the Kansas squatter" is such, that they would not tolerate any interference with slaves, while the question of slavery and freedom in Kansas remains an open ques-

the preceding article.

"WATCH THE ABOLITIONISTS.—Circumstances have transpired within a few weeks past, in this neighborhood, which place beyond a doubt the existcuce of an organized band of Aboliour friends who have money in slave property, to keep a sharp look-out, lest their valuable slaves may be induced to commit acts which might jeopardize their lives.

place, lost a valuable negro about a one of this lawless band to destroy herself, rather than remain in slavery. In fact, one of this gang was heard to would have done, or what every negro held in bondage should do. We ask, shall a man expressing such sentiardizing our lives and our property? disgrace to the community. We may justly be branded as 'ruffians,' did we permit it.

an equality with her owners; since | are well known to many. ern cities, shipped out here by the 7. Resolved, That the proceedings of this aid societies, to reside in our midst.

"The depredations of this fanatical set do not stop here. Their crimes more bold. It is well known that on tionists are settled, whose theiring propensities have been well known for some time past. We honestly believe that an organized band of these outlaws exist, whose objects for pecuniary gain and spite are to rob us of our property, drive off our horses and oxen, incite our slaves to rebellion or insurrection, and when opportunity offers, afford them facilities for escaping.

"Within a short time about one been stolen from this neighborhood, driven off and sold. Eight or nine ous to the peace and presperity of taken out of the emigrant's camp, found where the slave can be made drove off to parts unknown, and the more secure or his work command a make Kansas a slave state, rather than evil days. the pockets of the abolitionists. A hundred slaves in this immediate neighvaluable horse and several yoke of borhood, and we have yet the first oxen have been taken from this town, case of one escaping to record. Situperpetrators of these acts. Occurrences of this kind were never known be comparatively safe." before in this neighborhood, and prior to the shipment of the 'filth and scum' of the eastern cities, our property was

secure, our slaves contented and happy. "The enormity of these offences he can write: and the great loss of property, should of eithe eyes of our citizens to their true situation. We cannot feel safe while the air of Kansas is polluted with the breath of a single freesoiler. We are not safe; and self-preservation requires the total extermination of these desperadoes that it is our firm determination to keep their dishon ored feet from staining the fair carpet of Kansas.

"We propose a meeting of the friends of the South, which includes all the 'law and order' men in the territory, where we may devise some way for protection against the depredations of these scoundrels; and appoint a committee to notify several of the gang, who are residents of our town, that their presence is no longer needed, and will not be tolerated.'

The proceedings of this meeting are thus reported in the Squatter Sov-

ereign, of the same date: "On motion a committee of three, consisting of R. S. Kelly, Albert G. Smith, and W. B. Brocket, were appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the

meeting. The committee, after retiring a few minutes, returned, and, through the chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, by recent occurrences, it is now known that there are among us agents of the tion. This fling at Abolitionists is un- underground railroad for the express purpose called for. I do not know that we of abducting our slaves, and whereas, one bave any. I have been told that this J. W. B. Kelley, hailing from some infernal from the waters. J. W. B. Kelley, question,

Mr. Kelley was born in Massachusetts. | abolition den, has both by words and acts of Cincinnati, reproached Thomason I now proceed to lay before your proven himself a worthy representative of forthis. Analtercation ensued. Kelreaders another editorial, which ap- such an association; and whereas, others in peared in the Squatter Sovereign, un- the vicinity, whose idle habits and apparent der date of August 7th, consequently plenty of money induce us to believe that just seven days after the appearance of they are hirelings of some such infamous society: believing it due, not only to ourselves, but to the adjoining portion of Missouri, to rid ourselves of so great an evil, and for the fur herance of this end-

1. Resolved, That one J. W. B. Kelley, hailing from Cincinnatti, having, upon sundry tionists in our midst. We counsel occasions, denounced our institutions, and declared all pro-slavery men ruffains, we deem it an act of kindness to rid him of such company, and hereby command him to leave the town of Atchison in one hour after being informed of the passage of this resolution, "Mr. Grafton Thomason, of this never more to show himself in this vicinity,

2. Resolved, That in case he fails to obey week ago, and we have not the least this reasonable command, we inflict upon doubt but that she was' persuaded by him such punishment as the nature of the case and circumstances may seem to require. 3. Resolved, That other emissaries of this

"A.d Society," who are now in our midst, remark that she did perfectly right timpering with our slaves, are warned to in drowning herself,' and just what he leave, else they, too, will meet the reward which their nefarious designs so justly merit -hemp.

4. Resolved, That we approve and apments be permitted to reside in our pland our fellow-townsman, Grafton Thomavery midst?—be permitted to run at ason, for the castigation administered to the large among our slaves, sowing the said J. W. B. Kelley, whose presence among seeds of discord and discontent, jeop- us is a libel on our good standing, and a

5. Resolved, That we have commenced the good work of purging our town of ail "In another instance we hear of a resident abolitionists, and after cleansing our servant being tampered with, and in- town of such nuisances, shall do the same for duced to believe that she was illegally the settlers on Walnut and Independence held in bondage,' and that she was on Creeks, whose propensities ror cattle s.ealing

which time she has been unruly, and 6. Resolved, That the chairman appoint shows evidence of discontent. Such a committee of three to wait upon the said is the effect produced by permitting Kelley, and acquaint him with the action of the convicts and criminals of the east-

> meeting be published, that the world may know our determination.

"On motion of Henry Adams, copare more numerous and their acts ies of these resolutions were ordered to be made out, and a committee of Independence and Walnut creeks, three be requested to circulate them, within a few miles of this place, a with a view of obtaining signatures, great number of freesoilers and aboli- thereby showing who were abolition-

"Many matters were discussed in regard to the recent depredations of freesoilers, settled in the neighborhood, which resulted in a determination on the part of those present, not to rest until the neighborhood could me and dragged me to the river, curs- Our hemp crop is sufficient to reward such say that the foot of no abolitionist pollutes our soil."

Let it be noted; when Robert S. Kelley, editor of the Squatter Soversign, hundred and fifty head of cattle have wishes to induce slaveholders to settle in and around Atchison, he declares :

"We can truly say, that no terrihorses and several mules have been tory in Uncle Sam's dominions can be money for the same is now jingling in higher price. There are nearly one and circumstances all point to the set- ated as Missouri is-being surrounded tlement on Walnut and Independence by free States-we would advise the creeks as the head-quarters of the removal of negroes from the frontier counties to Kansas, where they will

But when (seven days after) Mr. Kelley wished to stir up the bad blood of the citizens of Kansas, and Southern men generally, against freesoilers,

"Circumstances have transpired within a few weeks past, in this neighborhood, which place beyond a doubt, the existence of an organized band of abolitionists in our midst." \* \* "Such is the effect produced by al-

lowing the convicts and criminals of this set. Let us act immediately, and the eastern cities to reside in our with that decision that will convince midst. The depredations of this faintical sect do not stop here. Their crime, are more numerous and their acts more hold. It is well known that os Walnut and, Independence creeks a great number of freesoilers or abolitionists are settled, whose theiring propensities have been well known for some time past."

And yet, seven days prior to this, he advised slaveholders to bring their slaves to Atchison for security, where it would now soem there is "an organized band of theiring and desperate abolitionists,". who, with the horrible intent to ruin slaveholders, have stolen untold numbers of horses, mules and cattle out of the camp of Mormon emi-

grants! Certainly, Missourians ought to bring their slaves to Atchison for security! But the reader will ask, what has occured so greatly to change the voice of the editor of the Squatter Sovereign? I answer, just this and no more; A black girl, the property of Grafton Thomason, and reported by the people of Atchison to have been a bad and desperate slave, drowned herself. After seven days the body countenance any interference with the was found, being in the last stage of relation of master and slave in Kansas

ley inveighed against slaveholders in general and Thomason in particular. The editor of the Squatter Sovereign. (ever ready to stir up strife) surmised that the Cincinnati Kelely advised this black girl to drown herself! Thomason flogged Kelley. The rest is before the reader.

No slave has escaped, and freesoilers are as orderly as they were on the 31st day of July, at which time R. S. Kelley attests, under his own hand, their uniform good behavior. This he did, not for any love or goodwill he bore to freesoilers, but to quiet the apprehensions of slaveholders, who might hesitate about bringing their slaves into Atchison.

With the foregoing transactions, the writer of this article had nething whatever to do. My residence is on Stranger Creek, about twelve miles from Atchison. On the 16th of August, I went to Atchison for the purpose of taking a boat down the river Mr. Kelley is postmaster at Atchison. After transacting some business at the postoffice, I said to him, in presence of Arch. Elliot, Esq., "Sir, I should seme time since, have become a regular subscriber to your paper, only I do not like the spirit of violence that characterizes it." He said, "I look upon ali freesoilers as rogues, and that they ought to be treated as such." replied. "Well, sir, I am a freesoiler, and expect to vote for Kansas to be a free State." He said, "I don't expect you will be allowed to vote."

Not another word was spoken; I left the house. Nothing more transpired on that day.

The next morning Mr. Kelly entered my boarding-house, tollowed by a number of men, and presented me the foregoing resolutions, cut out of the Sxuatter Sovereign, and pasted on a sheet of white paper, and demanded that I should sign them. I commonced reading the resolutions aloud, having first glauced my eye over them. wanted to give myself time to frame a wise and prudent answer. He fiercely interupted me, and demanded that I should "sign". I felt that I wanted impartial witnesses to what should transpire. I rose up, walked down stairs and into the street. Here they stopped me, and demanded, "will you sign?" I said, "No." They stezed ing me for a d-d abolitionist, and saying to me they were going to drown

Arrived at the bank, Mr. Kelley a free state I am not informed. Cermy face.

to some thirty or forty persons (boys called a trial in which there was neither judge, jury, witness, law, order ner counsel for the prosecution or defence. Loafers and gentlemen, old men and beardless boys, scarce old gust 23d. enough to swear grammatically, drink whiskey or chew tobacco, all scemed to take it for granted that the court was organized on the principle of a fight; and so, severally and together, exemplified the good effects of mildthey pitched in, every one on his own hook. For the space of two hours I became a sort of target, at which were hurled all sorts of missiles, in the shape tirely agree with the State Superintenof curses, imprecasions, arguments, entreaties, occusations and interrogatories.

Acting on the principle that the Holy Roman Inquisition is right when she demands that the prisoner shall testify against himself, they proceed to question me concerning my motives, actions and intentions; while I replied as best I could, that my coming to Kansas was projected before it became apparent that a controversy would arise relative to slavery; that I came for reasons independent of and extraueous to this question; that I never had any connection with any Emigrant Aid society whatever, and that I never made any communication to any paper in Kausas or out of it, concerning Kansas affiairs. I even profferred them that if they would make out in my presence an impartial report for the Squatter Sovereign, I would make no report to other papers of this outrage upon my person. I was not accused of tampering with slaves. I explained to them that I could not

"The very head and front of my This is illustrated in school. offending hath this extent, no more:" Kansas a free state."

county, (a Yankee by birth and educa- | phy &c. tion,) came to me and said, "Mr. B., I will advise you for your good, as a friend, when you get away—just keep town where I found an unusual numaway." I said, "Sir, I expect to go ber of pupils in Mental Arithmetic away, but I intend to come back again." I said, "I cannot leave; I own real estate here close by Atchison, in the should have said "more studied." state of Missouri, and I have a claim | have uniformly found that the best and

on Stranger Creek; I cannot leave." Some one remarked, "You can sell your claim through an agent." I said. I will neither sell my claim through an agent, nor in my own proper perkeep away from Atchison." I said, would hang me.

live in the country, and vote as you health, to temper and to mental activi-think best, but hold your tongue." I ty. Many children acquire an invincisaid, "No; I will speak when I please." no wrong. I had as good a right to many, I am but one man-dispose of me as you think best. I ask no favors of vou.

They sent me down the Missouri river on a raft, without either car or rudder, the editor of the Squatter Sovereign holding the rope that towed me into the middle of the stream.

My flag was inscribed as follows; "FASTERN EMGRANIT AID EXPRESS," The Rev. Mr. Butler, Agent for Underground Railroad." "THE WAY THEY ARE SERVED IN KANSA

"FOR BOSTON."
"Cargo insured, unavoidable danger of the Missourians and the Missouri river excepted."
"Let future emissaries from the North beware. scouudre's."

Of the blazonry of my flag I will not speak. I shall not tax myself or the reader with details any further. went through the interesting cere- I have heard of men before this who mony of painting my face with black were said to "look as though they paint-then marking uponit the letter came down on a raft." I shall keep R. Just how that proved that it will these colors, under which I have made be better for the people of Kansas to my first voyage, as a memento of these

While I was in the hands of these tain it is, however, they attached great | gentlemen, (they don't like to be callimportance to the operation. Your ed ruffians) they taunted me with the readers, Mr. Editor, would have been assurance that I could make a fortune infinitely delighted at the jokes that out of this affair at the East. I desire were perpetrated at the expense of neither the wealth nor the notoriety that may be purchased by such means. This ceremony being ended, and the I desire to be permitted to remain the company having now grown to | peaceably in Kansas to attend to my own proper business-and to enjoy included), my trial began-if that be those rights which are sacred to every American citizen. I ask to be let alone. Very respectfully, I am.

PARDER BUTLER. Steamboat Polar Star, Missouri River, Au-

## MOTES OF SCHOOLS.

No. 51. This school I should have

noticed before, as one in which I saw ness and patience in subduing turbulent scholars. This school was kept open only five days in a week. I endent, that with a good teacher, (as was the case above) and close application, it is better to have no school on Saturday. It affords a rest and recreation, to both teacher and pupils, and more will be learned than by the other plan. On Wednesday, it is an excellent custom to omit the regular exercises, and have declamations and compositions. These are eminently useful, as aids to good elocution and practical grammer. The teacher may add interest to the occasion, by performing a few simple experiments in Natural Philosophy, and by the exhibition of natural objects, and familiar remarks upon them. I knew a teacher who kept a whole school and a whole district interested for weeks, in the operations of a large worm, which came out at last a large butterfly. Indeed the teacher should have something new to tell the pupils every day, and take a few minutes for that purpose, whenever attention lags. This implies of course that the teacher has some knowledge and activity of mind, beyond the mere ability to read mechanically, and to hear lessons, and 'work sums' in the same way. One decomposition—it was not removed while that question remains an open such teacher is worth a dozen who do not teach, but merely keep school .- allay.

No. 52. This school was taught I had spoken among my neighbors last winter, by an uncommonly well favorably to making Kansas a free, qualified male teacher, who was constate, and had said in the office of the tinued in employment for a season, by Squatter Sovereign "I am a freesoiler, private subscription; and the improveand intend to vote in favor of making ment thus begun, has been going on the past summer, under another good At length they came to consult what | teacher. In such schools, where they they should do with me. Ira Norris, have made it a point to have good Esq., late resident in Platte City, and teachers, I find intellectual activity, clerk of the county court of Platte pupils in Algebra, Natural Philoso-

By the way, the types some weeks since made me say, that in a certain ber of pupils in Mental Arithmetic "Algebra is no more studied than in other towns." The types of course most advanced schools, are those in which Mental Arithmetic has been

most studied. Nos. 53 & 54. Of one of these schools complaint was made, that the son. If you do not take my life, I in-tend to live on it." They said to me of the other, that she "let the children again, "Well, stay on your claim, but go out to much." The complaints might have been well founded : but the "Gentlemen, if you do not take my impression seems to prevail with many life, and Providence permits, I shall parents, that the principle business of come back to Atchison." They said, a teacher is to keep the children rigid-"If you come back again to Atchison, ly confined, six hours in each day, to we will hang you." They offered to a hard bench, except when called to show me the very tree on which they read, or permitted to have a short recess. Now this monotonous confine. They made another proposal; "Well, ment, is for little children, injurious to

ty. Many children acquire an invincible repugnance to school on this ac-I said, "Gentlemen, I have done you count. Frequent change of posture, more frequent recess than is usual, come here as you, and have as good a and suitable expedients to prevent listright to speak my mind as you. I lessuess and irksomeness in school, shall do my duty as I understand it; are essential for the younger pupils now do you do the same. You are Older pupils can bear more contine: meut.

No. 55. I regretted very much that this school happened to be closed for a short vacation; but I heard exrellent accounts of it in the neighborhood. The teacher had received one of the professional certificates issued a year ugo, before the Dapartment adopted provisional certificates: but though as well entitled as almost any one to retain this certificate, she had voluntarily expressed her desire to return it, and receive one that should exactly describe her qualifications.-This is the right spirit. In some other cases however, teachers have manifested dissatisfaction with their certificates; thinking I suppose that they were better judges of their qualifications than any body else could be .-Of course then they should examine themselves, and make out their own certificates.

Yours, &. P.

The Hunker Resolutions Adopted in County Convention, Aug. 25. 1855.

WHEREAS it is proper that the people should at all times express unreservedly their views upon questions of public importance; and as delegates representing the people we feel it incumbent upon us to thus express the views of the Democracy of Potter County, therefore,

Resolved, That our faith in the priniples of Democracy as administered by Jefferson, remains uusbaken, and that we will renew our efforts in their defence against the assaults of all isms extant.

Resolved, That we approve of the principle of "popular sovereignty" when properly carried out: but we must condemn the recent attempt of Missouriaus to control the ballot-boxes in the territory of Kansas.

Resolved, That the official conduct of Hon. A. H. Reeder, as Governor of Kansas, meets with our entire approval, and we regret his removal from the said office.

Resolved, That the secret organization known as Know-Nothings was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity; intolerant in its nature, and destructive of all religious liberty, and if any Democrat has been inveigled into its deceptive embraces we would advise him to withdraw at once.

Resolved, That the abolition party o of this county, in assuming new names every year is but using the common device of imposters and we caution the people of Potter to beware of their hypocritical professions.

Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. Arnold Plumer, for Canal Commissioner meets our approbation and we pledge our best efforts for his suc-

The more nearly our minds approach to a state of purity in this life, the greater will be our chance of realizing true happiness.

One angry word sometimes raises a storm that time itself cannot